Morbid Pathology 2010

Group I

1- Owner of your dogs came to your necropsy room and told you that he suspected that his dog died from toxicity with history of sudden death after short period of vomiting, fever, bloody diarrhea and abdominal pain besides congestion of the conjunctiva with copious lacrimation and diffuse cloudiness of the cornea. Grossly you observed congested and enlarged liver besides edematous gallbladder wall, tonsillitis and hemorrhages in different organs particularly stomach. Name the suspected disease and describe microscopic picture.

2- In your laboratory you received slides prepared from a biopsy obtained from oral mucosa lips and udder of goat. When you examined the slide you observed hyperplasia of the epidermis with long extension into dermis. Moreover, vacuolation, ballooning and vesiculation of epidermal cells with ICIB. Name the suspected diseases and describe the macroscopic picture.

3- Young died calf brought to necropsy room with history of respiratory manifestations, red nose, explosive cough and mucopurulent nasal discharge. The necropsy revealed that the lesions were noticed on nasal passage and trachea and bronchi and represented by congested and edematous mucous membrane leading to stenosis and bronchopneumonia. Name the disease and describe the microscopic picture.

4- When you did the necropsy to horse died after suffering from swelling of the head. Lips, eyelids and neck with a prominent obliterating of the supraorbital fossa, you recorded Anasarca, hydro pericardium and hydrothorax. Name the disease and describe the microscopic picture.

5- List the differences between African swine fever & Hog cholera,

6- Mention the pathognomonic lesions of the following:

I- Cattle plague.

II- MCF.

III- Feline panleukopenia.

7- Describe the macroscopic picture of blue tongue.

Group II

1- Give reasons for:

a- Tissue damage in ciccidiosis.

b- Abortion in acute sarcosporidiosis.

c- Tissue necrosis in acute infections phase of toxoplasmosis.

d- Absence of inflammatory reactions around brain cyst in neospora caninum infection.

e- Vasculitis and glomerulonephritis in trypansomiasis

f- Centr lobular hepatic necrosis in babesiosis.

1- describe the pathogenesis and lesions of theileriasis.

2- **Deseribe the microscopic picture of the following:**

I- Pneumocytosis. II- Cryptosporidiosis.

GROUP III

1- Describe the pathogenesis and lesions of the following:

I- Haemonchosis.

II- Hydatid cyst.

III- Disease in horse induced by migration of larval stages through the intema and lumen of mesenteric arteries.

2- Describe the microscopic picture of the following:

I- Mullerius capillaries in sheep.

II- BSE.

Morbid Pathology 2011

Group I

Write what you know about the following:

1. Pathogenesis of poxvirus infection in animals.
2. Pathogenesis and lesions of FMD.
3. Lesions of aborted fetus associated with equine viral rhinopneumonitis.
4. Pathogenomic lesions of:
    a. Lumpy skin disease.
    b. Malignant catarrhal fever.
    c. Feline panleukopenia.
    d. Nature, types and importance of inclusion body viral diseases.

Group II

1. Describe the lesions of the following:
a. bluetongue disease.
b. Rift valley fever.
2. Describe the differences between of rinderpest.
3. Mention the pathognomonic lesion of the following:
a. Rabies in cattle. b.Scrabie.
c. Canine distemper in epidermis of nose and foot.

Group III

Lists the types of the following:

1. Coccidiosis and mentioned the sites of schizogony and gametogony.
2. The abomasal worms and differentiate between their lesions.
3. Pathognomonic lesions of the following:
a. Toxoplasmosis in the brain or placenta of infected mice.
b. Strongylus vulgaris.
c. Sarcoptic mange.

Morbid Pathology 2012

Group I

1- Eneumerate with lesions the parasites inhibit the bronchus and lung of sheep and goat.

2- **Describe the lesions of the following:**
   a- Sarcosporidiosis in cattle.
   b- Dourine disease in horse.

3- **Define the following:**
   a- Pipe stem liver.
   b- Nurse cell.

Group II

1- Compare the enteric lesions produced by Rota and corona viruses.

2- **Give the reason (s) for the following:**
   a- Formation of button ulcer in Hog cholera.
   b- Bluish discoloration of the tongue in blue tongue disease.
   c- Development of hyena disease in cattle affected with BVD-MD.
   d- Enlargement of different organs especially lymph nodes in bovine leucosis.

3- Enumerate viral diseases causing pneumonia in cattle & describe in details the lesions of the virus causing atypical interstitial pneumonia

4- Describe the lesions of mad cow disease.

5- Lentivirus belongs to Retroviridae family, produces 2 forms of diseases in adult sheep. Mention these diseases and their associated lesions.

Group III

1- Please complete the sentences with correct answer:

a- Examples of DNA viruses that form intra cytoplasmic inclusion bodies in infected cells are..... And.....

b- Alpha herpes viruses causes lesions..... on.....

c- The pathognomonic lesion of malignant catarrhal fever infection is..... .

d- Examples of capri pox virus infection are .....&..... A mortality rate of 100% can be seen and the lesions are.....

e- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis infection causes abortion at ..... months of gestation.

f- A roseola is a lesion of ..... infection and it means.....

g- While ..... infects pigs, ruminant, horses and human ..... Infects pigs, ruminants and human.

h- Picornaviridac includes four genera ....., ... And .....

i- Microscopically, Bovine cutaneous papillomatosis infection causes ....., ..., ... and .....

j- Iridovirus infections causes ..... disesease in pigs, macroscopically it cause .....,..... And .....

2- Please choose the correct answer:

a- Tiger can be seen in.....

i. Foot and mouth disease.
ii. Swine vesicular disease.
iii. Bovine viral diarrhea disease.

b- Cellules claveleuses are recorded in.....

i. Sheeppox virus infection.
ii. Bovine popular stomatitis disease.
iii. Wart hog disease.

c- A pathognomonic lesion for infectious canine infectious infection is .

i. Intra nuclear inclusion bodies in the infected hepatocytes.
ii. Intra cytoplasmoc inclusion bodies in the infected hepatocytes.
iii. Intra nuclear inclusion bodies in the infected pneumocytes.

d- Pseudo rabies is.....

i. Herpes infection.
ii. Adenovirus infection.
iii. Picorna virus infection.

e- A virus showing latency in secretory glands and other tissue is..... it causes necrosis and inclusion bodies in various organs.

i. Cytomegalo/ betaherpes virus.
ii. Rhabdovirus.
iii. Retrovirus.

f- Parvoviruses replicate in.....

i. GIT, bone marrow, and fetus.
ii. Brain, respiratory and urinary system
iii. GIT, skeletal muscle, and lymphoid organs.

g- Contagious ovine ecthyma is caused by.....

i. Parapox virus.
ii. Leporipox virus.
iii. Capripox virus.

And characterized by lesions on .....

i. Lips, oral mucosa, and udder.
ii. Heart, liver, kidneys, and other internal organs.
iii. The body surface.

Morbid Pathology 2013

Please answer all questions

Group 1

1. Carefully read and suspect the following case then mention the pathogenesis and lesions of a stray dog with respiratory signs, scaly-foot pad and paraplegia.
2. Describe the pathognomonic lesions of the following diseases
   a. Sheep Pox b. Rift Valley fever c. Lumpy Skin disease

Group II

1. Explain the causes of the following lesions

- Anemia accompanied fascioliasis
- Achlorhydria accompanied infestation with stomach worms
- Arterial thrombosis accompanied infestation with strongylus ulgaris
- Paralysis may accompany acariasis

2. Give the scientific name of the following

- Liver shows thickened, narrowed and calcified bile ducts in its cut section
- Arrested eggs of Schistosoma in visceral tissues
- Larval stage of echinococcus granulosus

- Somatic migration of 2" stage ascarid larvae in tissues of nonspecific hosts with or without inflammation-.
- Invaded muscle fibers with larvae of trichinella spiralis
- Invasion of living tissues of animals by larval stages of flies

3. Enumerate

- Parasites causing neoplasms
- Parasites causing skin dermatitis

Group III

1. Please complete the sentences with a correct answer:

a. Nagana disease can cause cell degeneration in.....

b. Aborted cattle feti infected with Neospora caninum shows.....

c. Toxoplasma bradyzoites can be found in .....

d. A main common sequelae of cattle trichomoniasis and mammalian toxoplasmosis is.....

e. Although Cryptosporidium parvum resides in the intestine, it does not cause cellular disruption because .....

f. In.....infection, two asexual schizogony cycles occur in the endothelium and one in the lymphocytes.

g. Two examples of venereal-transmitted protozoa are..... and .....

2. All the following sentences are incorrect, please correct as appropriate.

a. Surra disease is caused by Trypanosoma equiperdum.

b. Pulmonary oedema, hydrothorax, and hydropericardium are remarkable in visceral leishmaniasis.

c. In Besnoitia infection bradyzoites cysts can be found in the skeletal and cardiac muscles.

d. The target cell for leishmania infection is erythrocytes.

Group IV

1. Describe the pathognomonic lesions of the following diseases:-

   a- MCF b-malignant form of FWD c- Dunkop horse

   d-Rinder pest e- BVF f-Rabies

2. Enumerate forms and lesions of IBR

Morbid Pathology 2014

Please answer all questions

Group I

Name the following parasite and then tabulate the location and associated lesions

1. The larval stages of Echinococcus granulosa
2. Migrating ascarid larvae in non-specific host
3. Barber's pole worm in cattle
4. Parasite causes nodular worm disease
5. Canine heart worm disease
6. Larvae of most important equine strangles
7. Esophageal worm of dog
8. The larval stage of taenia saginata
9. The larval stages of trichinella species
10. Lung worm in sheep
11. Burrowing mite in live stock

Group II

A. Enumerate

1. The viral vesicular diseases and mention the gross and microscopic lesion in one of them
2. The neurotropic viruses and mention the produced lesions by one of them
3. The diseases caused by parvovirus infections in cats, does. cattle and pigs
4. The viral diseases characterized by ulcerative lesions across the gastrointestinal tract

B. Mention a disease caused poxvirus causes high mortality then describe the associated lesions.

Group III

A. **Enumerate** the protozoal disease you have studied this term then describe the pathogenesis and lesions produced by one of them

Morbid Pathology 2015

Answer all the following questions

1. Choose the correct answer

a- All of the following statements about hemorrhagic septicemia are true EXCEPT:

- is an acute septicemic disease of cattle and buffaloes
- Caused by P. multocida serotypes B&E
- Characterized by swelling of head and neck especially in the region of the throat
- The lesions are localized to lungs

b- Infectious or non-infectious disease limited to a particular area is called

- Contagious disease
- infectious disease
- Enzootic disease
- Sporadic

c- Lymphatic thrombi, interstitial edema and sequestra are pathognomonic pulmonary lesions in

- CBPP
- Shipping fever
- Pneumonic pasteurellosis
- Salmonellosis

d- Localized bronchopneumonia with multiple abscessiation is characteristic for

- CBPP
- Hemorrhagic septicemia
- Pneumonic pasteurellosis
- Salmonellosis

e- Fusobacterium necrophorum can cause each of the following affections in farm animals EXCEPT:

- Calf diphtheria
- Gangrenous dermatitis
- large areas of hepatic caseous necrosis
- large areas of -hepatic coagulative necrosis

f- All of the following statements about anthrax are true EXCEPT:

- The lesion is localized to the regional lymph nodes in swine
- The disease is also called malignant carbuncle in man
- The disease occurs mainly through ingestion or inhalation of spores
- The disease occurs mainly through ingestion or inhalation of bacilli

g- All of the following statements about dermatophytosis are false EXCEPT:

- Caused by dermatophilus congolensis
- It is also called ring worm in animals
- It is one of the deep mycosis
- Tissue reaction against it is mainly granulomatous

h- Each of the following can be form of bovine collibacillosis EXCEPT:

- Septicemic colibacillosis
- Coligranuloma
- Enterotoxic colibacillosis
- Enterotoxemic colibacillosis

i- All of the following statements about salmonellosis are true EXCEPT:

- Salmonellosis is a febrile bacterial disease
- Salmonellosis causes acute septicemic form especially in young animals
- Salmonellosis causes chronic enteritis in older animals
- erection with salmonella in older cattle is usually severe

j- Pasteurella organism can cause each of the following disease EXCEPT:

- Hemorrhagic septicemia
- Shipping fever
- Typhoid
- Fowl cholera

II- Mark (true) or (false) and correct the false statement

- Micro abscess of brain stern is the characteristic lesion listeriosis - lambs
- Arthritis is the main lesion in aborted fetus due to brucellosis
- Guttural pouch empyema is one of complications of strangles in old horses
- Leptosprosis is One of venereal diseases in cattle

III

A. Differentiate pathologically between the following:

1- Granuloma of actinomycosis and actinobacillosis.

2- Granuloma of tuberculosis and Pseudo tuberculosis

B. Complete the following:

- Combination of tuberculous lesions in the organ and its regional lymph nodes forms what is called .....
- Tuberculous lesions which accompanied early generalization are named form.....
- Disseminated tubercles over the pleural and peritoneal surfaces give rise a descriptive term called..... disease.

IV

Answer the following

1. Compare pathologically between liver lesions in black disease and bacillary hemoglobinuria.
2. Describe the gross observations in case of infection with blackleg disease
3. How could you differentiate pathologically between diseases causing enlargement of bursa.
4. Differentiate pathologically between Mark's disease and avian leucosis.
5. Enumerate the avian diseases causing nervous manifestation and mention the characteristic microscopically lesion for each one